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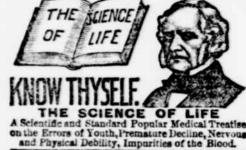
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COMMUNISM IN HISTORY. The Lecture of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL COMMUNISM-THE IDEAL AND THE REAL-EUROPEAN AND AMER-ICAN-A REMEDY THAT IS WORSE THAN THE

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, gave the second lecture in the free course at the chapel of All Souls' church last evening on the subject of "Communism in History." In a preliminary way the speaker said it was not his province to discuss socialism as it held the public mind at the present time, but simply to give the definitions of communism, the apparent philosophy of socialism, nationalism and kindred theories and practices, and also to show the most brilliant efforts in history to establish a communistic state. WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

He said that communism is a philosophy belonging chiefly to the domain of property, for as the idea of individual property grew out of common ownership or community of goods so communism seeks to drive property back into that anarchial state from which it emerged. Modern writers are quite well agreed that the idea of separate individual ownership is a growth of comparatively recent date and is the result of great social changes and of progressive development extending over vast epochs of Among the Aryan nations in Central Asia, 2,000 years probably before Christ, the earliest form of property was that of communistic groups of persons acknowledging a common kindred and possessing a common religious worship. The tribes led by Moses during the forty years' wandering were fully compared to the common tribute of the common tribut ing the forty years' wandering were fully communistic in their ideas and practices regarding property. Following this community of property came property vested in the family, Whether this grew out of the community idea or sprang up on an independent basis it is impossible to determine. It is certain, however, that in the earliest stages of the Roman state, and in the corresponding periods of the Grecian cities, property was considered as a right be-longing to the family in its collective capacity. By gradual changes in personal wants and de-sires and in social customs, by the growth of trade and by all the other influences which have tended to elevate the individual the notion of private property has been developed and finally become firmly established as one of the foundation stones upon which the structure of modern society is erected. POLITICAL COMMUNISM

is born of the pernicious sentiment that the world owes every man a living. Religious communism is born of the principle which underlies the injunction. "Bear ye one another's burdens." The first is that which seeks to hold all property in common, to wrest from skill. toil and thrift the products of skill, toil and thrift, and share equally with those who are unskillful, indolent and unthrifty. This kind of communism is in itself destructive in the state. The second is that which seeks the greatest good of the greatest number by Christian co-operation, protection, love, which is the embodiment of the divine rule, "Love your neighbor as yourself." This is in itself constructive in the state and means our growth, our civilization, our Christianity. In the mod- constitutional, not having, it is alleged, the but lacked the courage. The murdered girl ern sense, communism means the destruction of labor, for it robs it of all motive and incentive

IDEAL COMMUNISM Ideal communism has had a history as brilliant, perhaps, as any philosophy, beginning with Phaleas of Chalcedon, 600 years B.C., as the very first to recommend the equalization attorney for one of the contestants. of property in land. And Plato (450 B.C.), in the fifth book of his republic, puts it into the mouth of Socrates to advocate not merely the community of goods, but of wives and children. The reverberations of the echoes of Plato's speculations have been long, loud, and of much damage to the world. Sir Thomas Moore's "Utopia," published in 1516, inspired, no doubt, by platonic deductions, had for its social and political paradise an island where the inhabitants rejoiced in community of goods. Still later, during the great agitations of Cromwell's period. Harrington's "Oceana" (1656) appeared, in which the author insisted upon a division of lands. These and other idealistic works all belong to the ages back of the eighteenth century. Although they are a class by themselves, they sowed dragon's teeth which sprang up and gave the world

MODERN COMMUNISM. which began mildly enough, but which grew surly and savage everywhere. It is now no onger a philosophy only, but a system, and as such it is mostly French, name and all. The amous writers of the last hundred years are Saint Simon, Fourier, Considerant, Proudhon, Cabet and Louis Blanc, most of whom were philosophers of the dreamy kind, reconstructing society under mellowing influences, appealing in calm academic tones only to most generous of human sentiments. But in Louis Blanc's works in 1840 and Cabets in 1842 the ring of metal strikes the French ear and Proudbon startles himself and France and

"PROPERTY IS ROBBERY." The cry of the commander-in-chief of the German wing of the communistic army, Karl Marx, was that capital must be abolished, all industries adopted or organized and managed by the state. These doctrines began with scholars and students, invading the universities in Germany and France, and in Russia, where they take the name of nihilism. Now they madden the brain of artisans and peasants in all lands where mechanical industries are

Europe with his announcement that

the reliance of the people.

The antiquity of communism is doing a great deal to strengthen it. It now claims for itself the honors of old age, and the arguments from antiquity-heathen. Hebrew, Christian-cannot be brushed away as Webster did the arguments of Hayne, like cobwebs, but it must be shown that the earliest and oldest things are not al-ways the best; that although its antiquity is the antiquity of the human race it is the infancy and not the manhood of civilization.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS. The lecturer reviewed several isolated in stances of apparently successful communism given in sacred and profane history. He argues that in each case there was a voluntary amalgamation of earthly possessions in one common fund, generally for some specific purpose, and never as a permanent condition or long-continued of society. Any attempt at an enforced compliance with communistic laws always resulted, sooner or later, in general disaster. Monastic communism may have been a good thing for Europe in the perilous infancy of its institutions; a good thing, may be, down to the time of Charlemagne, but since then, as it always must be when civilization grows up, a bad thing.

FRENCH COMMUNISM.

After touching upon the rise and fall of the Anabaptists, 1525 to 1533, Col. Wright proceeded to discuss French communism, which, he said, was born in the holiest of holy causes. Justice to the subject, said the speaker, and to the Nobility of the French people, demands our consideration of the events and causes which led to the establishment of the commune or village governments of France.

the terrors of feudalism, feltit an impossibility that humanity could survive under such a system, and, as the year 1000 approached, the opinion spread and became fixed that the first hour of the new century, marked by a prophetic cipher, would be the last of humanity. If the world thought its end at hand it was because it saw evil the moment when humanity seemed to have reached the depths of the abyss it began to ence. Under such conditions, in the throes of death and in blood, was born the French commune and they have been the most active and determining element in the process of French civilization. The communal governments esablished then did not claim community of goods, but that community of sentiment essential to an independent local government freed from the despotism of the feudal lords. Yet in that grand and honorable struggle the germs of modern French communism were planted and the seed time of 1789 gave the world the

penses of society and enjoyed all its advantages. As the institution of the commune of the Middle Ages broke the chain of feudalism so the revolution broke the remnants of feudalism lingering in the nobility and the clergy. Equality and liberty—these two words sum up the whole revolution, says Lamartine. There were deplorable excesses, but the excesses were not the revolution; they were the commune. Their emancipation was to them an in-toxication of gladness, an exultation of huwhole world in her ardent patriotism. Drunk with liberty, crazed with equality, the people could not remain under the guidance of men like Lafayette and Mirabeau, who desired to have the revolution conform to the American type. Led away by the fervid and vague declamations of those whose only idea of civil freedom was the absence of all restraint, the people broke successively through all the ties of organized society, morality, religion and even of common humanity. Passing from the reign of terror to ater days the lecturer briefly reviewed the history of French communism during the first half of the present century until it finally worked out its own ruin. He then turned his

attention to

AMERICAN COMMUNISM. which, he said, presents a strong and pleasing contrast to the French article. Without going into its detailed history, it is sufficient to say that it has so far been based on a religious foundation. It came with Robert Owen, a wealthy English manufacturer, in 1823, when he founded at his own expense a communist society at New Harmony, Ind. There were a few years ago not less than 72 communes in the United States, numbering over 5,000 persons and ossessing a capital of over \$12,000,000. They all have as their bond of union some form of religious belief, and their members are usually Chistians. They all believe in owning property n common, and some in the community of wives, although the Shakers are celibates in principle. They have all been founded to remedy the wrongs of society, and, while they have flourished in a material point of view, it is because the world is not communistic, and they traffic with the world. These American experiments have been peaceful, and have one no perceptible harm. The members are working out a problem, the solution of which must be looked for by all honest-minded men how can poverty be removed? The history, experience, customs and habits of these American communes furnish interesting material for a large volume, but the limits of an address preclude their more specific consideration.

CONCLUSIONS. To what conclusions do all the various experiments we have cited lead us? The fatality of communism is that it leads to evils a thousand times more devilish than those it seeks to remedy. Its antiquity is, as we have seen, the antiquity of the human race, and the opponents of it usually fear to refer to its antiquity, but, to me, this is the great argument against it, for it proves that it is but national infancy, and that to adopt it is to go back to the time when civilization was born, for it is but the feeble cry of the infant. It is not even the creeping age of civilization. It is extreme democracy, or democracy gone to seed, for it demands not only all laws to be made by the people in their aggregate capacity but the control of all property interests by the same power.

PLOT TO BEAT ALLISON. Iowa Democrats Scheming to Unseat Sixteen Republicans.

Des Moines Special to Philadelphia Press. The most sensational scene that has ever ochouse yesterday, when the republicans exposed the democratic motive for the dead-lock. It him she refused. Yesterday the girl visited had been rumored that the democrats would the house and Popoff came in from his room then proceed to elect a democratic Senator in | hand. He drove the rest of the family from session. The republican members all come from districts that the democrats claim are un- who, it is believed, meant to kill himself also, requisite ratio of population. The democrats have ridiculed the idea that any such scheme of Marcus Petrikovsky, a linguist. She was exceedingly pretty and well educated. The murthat this argument of unconstitutionality was | ing fellow of military bearing. being used in the petition prepared by Mr. Lehman, the democratic candidate for temporary clerk, in the contest for one of the repub lican seats, in which contest he appears as

The republicans therefore determined to force the democrats to show their hand today. So, in carefully prepared speeches, they at tacked the democratic position and boldly asserted that it was the democratic intention, if given the speakership, to carry out this revo-lutionary proceeding. There was great excite-ment on both sides of the house and the republicans provoked the democrats till one of them, Hotchkiss of Davis county, walked into the trap and boldly announced that he did not bepublicans then said that there could be no nore conference between them on any arrangement looking to give the democrats the speaker-ship, for they knew it would be used in a revolutionary way. Hotchkies quickly replied that if he were speaker he would agree to leave the

CAUGHT IN A TRAP. "Will you put that in writing?" shouted the

republicans. "Yes, I will," he answered. "Will your colleagues also stand by it?" was

the next question.
"Yes, they will," cried Hotchkiss, "and I call upon them all to rise and show that they in-tend no trickery." Then turning toward the democrats he shouted: "Stand up, gentlemen," but not a man arose.
"Your silence confirms my charge," said Mr. Blythe, the republican leader, while the specta-

tors and republicans cheered to the echo. Hotchkiss was a greenbacker who was elected by fusion with the democrats, but he had not been taken into the democrats' secret and unintentionally placed them in a position where they dare not affirm and could not deny. The democratic plot to unseat sixteen members is the talk of the state, and the republicans are determined now to resist any over-tures that would give the democrats an opportunity to carry out that plot.

SEEKING "JACK THE RIPPER," How English Detectives Board Cattle Steamers in Search of the Murderer.

First Officer Matthews of the cattle steamer Borderer, which has just arrived in Boston. which Scotland Yard detectives are hunting for know nearly every one of the men who go over on our steamers. If a man isn't known he is carefully questioned and if there is anything suspicious about him they have him shadowed little political rumpus." during his stay in the city. Detective Reagar boards every London-bound steamer carrying cattle at Gravesend, the first point where it would be possible for any one to land. There he talks with the cattle men about their busi-ness in London and what they propose doing while in the city, and accompanies them ashore.

"The work done by the 'Ripper' seemed to show that he had experience in butchery, and as the crimes were always coincident with the arrival of cattle boats it seemed probable that a cattle man from a foreign shore had been the

Ten Souls With a Single Thought. A remarkable quintuple wedding took place at St. Alphonso's Catholic Church in Davies county, Ky., yesterday morning. The couples were: W. B. Hall and Miss Sarah Robinson, G. Thompson and Miss Dora Blandford, Thomas C. Asher and Miss Fladgie Blanford, D. M. Coombs and Miss Etta Clark. All the young people are Catholics and live on farms in Davies county. They are intimate friends. The Misses Blanford are sisters. The parish priest, Father W. P. McCarthy, was called upon to officiate, and learning that the young people expected to marry at dates near together, he made a proposition that one grand ceremony be performed. People came from far and near to witness the ceremony until the little church rise. New powers appeared on the surface was packed to overflowing. The five brides, that destroyed the world of injustice and viobut no bridesmaids. All took their station before the altar, and after an unusually long and impressive ceremony, Father McCarthy cele-brated nuptial high mass and blessed the kneeling couples. The young husbands and wives afterward were given a reception, and then in the simple country fashion went to their re-

> Mr. Callaghan Did Not Pay the 'Squire. 'Squire Merritt of Scottdale, Pa., recceived an order on himself for \$23 from Officer Moran of Scranton yesterday, which was drawn by Edward Callaghan and to be part payment for arresting General Master Workman T. V. Powderly. The 'squire says that he has no money belonging to Callaghan and threatens proceed-

spective homes.

GLADSTONE ON LIVE ISSUES. He Speaks of the American Navy and Denounces the Parnell Commission.

Mr. Gladstone delivered an address at Chester last night. Referring to the United States and the plans for an enlarged navy he said that this country is still enjoying the blessings and comforts of a restricted trade and therefore would pay 40 or 50 per cent more to build a navy than it would if contented to compete on equal terms with other nations. But its resources are so great that it can afford to pay for the luxury of protection. The worst was that while America would cite England's example for enlarging her navy England will give a similar excuse for further naval increase It is a matter of deep sorrow to reflect that the very ostentatious addition to the defenses of a country made under a real or pretended necessity is made an apology for an increase of the burdens of every other country. Under pro-fession of an additional security the policy of governments thus tended more and more to

copardize the peace of the world.
Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said the country would be likely soon to hear much about the Parnell commission. Without anticipating the udgment or breathing a word of suspicion of the judges, he would say the subject must be probed with the deepest attention of the country and of parliament. His opinion was that the cumbrous proceedings constituted a case of oppression practiced upon an individ-ual by a legislative chamber and an executive government without a parallel since the evil times of the reign of Charles IL.

He recommended Scotland's unvarying support of liberalism. If Scotland demanded home rule neither tories nor dissident liberals would blow the war trumpets against it in the name either of the union or the integrity of the empire. Scotland had a good claim to home rule, because the tory majority assisted a handful of Scotch members to outvote the Scotch majority. The conflict for home rule is a terrific struggle of powerful influence on one side against conviction on the other side. It is the principle of liberalism to trust the people, qualified by prudence; it is the principle of toryism to distrust the people, qualified by fear. He was confident of the ultimate judgment of the country. If ready to meet dissolution, but without impatience for it, it was because he felt strongly the justice of the cause and knew it must triumph. Mr. Gladstone declined to criticise the course of the marquis of Salisbury in the dis-pute with Portugal until he was more fully

informed as to the details of the case. A LAZY MURDEROUS BRUTE. A High-Born Russian Shoots a Pretty Girl Who Refused Him.

Mary Petrikovsky, a handsome young Russian girl, was cruelly murdered yesterday in New York by her lover, Michael Popoff. Popoff comes of a wealthy family of high standing in Moscow, Russia. His parents died two years ago, leaving him the heir of large estates. He became a spendthrift and squandered most of his fortune. He belonged to the Russian army and six months ago he deserted and fied across the Russian border in disguise and came to this

Between three and four months ago he became a boarder in the family of J. M. Petrikovsky, a brother of the girl he murdered. Miss Petrikovsky frequently visited the house curred in the Iowa legislature took place in the and Popoff fell in love with her. The girl house yesterday, when the republicans exposed disliked him on account of his lazy and shifttry to unseat members if given a chance and | with a nine-chambered Russian revolver in his place of Senator Allison, repeal prohibition, the room at the point of the weapon and then and carry things with a high hand through the which caused almost instant death. A policeman was called in and arrested the murderer, was intended, but the republicans discovered derer is twenty-three years old and a good-look-

Bly Likely to Beat Bisland.

F. B. Semple, passenger agent of the Union Pacific, at midnight received a telegram that Nellie Bly would arrive at Trinidad Thursday morning. There she will take a special train over the Union Pacific for Council Bluffs via Denver. She takes the Northwestern for Chicago and the Michigan Central for New York. This change will delay her about ten hours. The distance between Trinidad, Col., and Denver is 215 miles, and the trip between the two points takes nine hours. From Denver to Council Bluffs the distance is 572 miles and the trap and boldly announced that he did not be-lieve that any member elected for the gerry-mandered districts should be seated. The re-publicans then said that there could be no publicans then said that there could be no New York over the Michigan Central route is usually made in thirty hours, a total of seventy-five hours. If there is no delay Miss Bly should arrive in New York Sunday evening, and Miss Bisland can scarcely arrive before twenty-four hours later.

Closer Autonomy of K. of L.

It is asserted in St. Louis that a great movement has been started among the Knights of Labor looking to the greatest centralization of the order in order to prevent its disintegration. Existing lines of trade demarcation are to be abolished and a closer autonomy of the organization secured by one password and one sys-tem of laws for all the local assemblies. It is said the matter was broached at the Atlanta convention.

The Comte De Paris to Visit America. Several London and Paris papers publish a report that the Comte de Paris, on the termination of his present visit to Lisbon, will not return to London, but will visit the United States, where he will remain two months, or until the anti-British feeling now prevailing in Portugal is appeased. The report says that the count. who is father-in-law of King Carlos of Portugal, and who holds intimate relations with the British court, deems it best at the present juncture to take a trip abroad.

Saving By a Dead Lock.

From the Helens (Mont.) Independent. Even dead locks have their good points if you only look at them right. The Portland West Shore says: "The silver lining to Montana's pogives the following account of the manner in litical cloud is beginning to appear. It seems that already the two Dakotas have bankrupted "Jack the Ripper," under the supposition that their treasuries, and the Washington legislathe murderer is a cattle man: "The detectives ture is apparently on the high road to do the have such an arrangement over there that they same for that state. Montana's legislature, being unorganized, can make no appropriations, and this may save the state treasury from hopeless wreck. It will not be long before Washington and the Dakotas will covet Montana's

Stock Exchange Members Disciplined. The governors of the New York stock exchange yesterday dealt out Wall street justice to George H. Bend and L. Schepp, the members who had the row over sugar trust certificates. Both were suspended ten days. Mr. Bend and Mr. Schepp got excited over the merits of the sugar trust's certificates and in the course of events Mr. Schepp said Mr. Bend talked "like a fool," Thereupon Mr. Bend promptly thumped Mr. Schepp. Afterward Mr. Bend apologized and this was satisfactory to Mr. schepp. But the exchange took it up and the governors have decided that Mr. Schepp's remark was just as bad as Mr. Bend's fist.

Rubber Freed from Duty. The Para provincial government has revoked the decree recently issued on behalf of the T. McDonald and Miss Mattie Brogan, V. Ivo Companhia merchantile of Para, levving a tax of 1 per cent upon all rubber exported from the province. The New York commercial company of 142 Pearl street received this cable dispatch yesterday from their representatives in

Para: "Decree revoked."

W. R. Grace said the action of the Para government had been preshadowed in dispatches that he had received. Mr. Grace came to Washington recently on behalf of importers and manufacturers of rubber in this country, and laid a petition before Secretary Blaine urging the government to use its influence to secure the revocation of the decree. It is said that the government made representations at Rio. and the rubber merchants believe that these representations influenced the decision of the Brazilian authorities.

Lynchburg Wants to Be the Capital. Richmond was shocked yesterday by the introduction in the Virginia house, of a resolution by Representative Peters of Campbell pledging the city of Lynchburg to furnish the grounds and build a new capital for the state free. The resolution was passed to its engross-ment, and so surprised the friends of Rich-mond that they almost lost their breath. The capitoi building in Richmond is over a hun-dred years old and unfit for the times. The Virginia house of delegates has passed a stringent bill making railroad companies re-sponsible for injuries sustained by employes.

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8:30 am.—Fast Tennessee Mail, daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg and Stations between Alexandria and Lynchburg, Roanoke, Atlanta, B istol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis.

Puliman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans.

11 '4 a.m.—Fast Mail daily for Culipeper, Charlottesville, Stations Chesapeake and Ohio Route, Lynchburg, Rocky Mount, Danville and Stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensbore', Kardigh, Asheville, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Birminscham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California. Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta and Pullman Sleepers Atlanta to New Orleans. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Cinciunati via C. and O. Route.

2:30 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for Manassas, Strasburg and intermediate stations.

5:30 p.m.—Daily via Lynchburg, Bristol and Chattanooga, Pullman Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Memphis, connecting thence for all Arkansas points.

9:40 p.m.—Western Express daily for Manassas, Culipeper, Orange, Charlottesville, Staunton, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pullman Vestibule train Washington to Cincinnati with a Pullman sleeper for Louisville.

11:00 p.m.-Southern Express daily for Lynchburg. Danville, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California. Pullman Vestibule Car Washington to New Orleans via Atlanta and Montgomery. Pullman Sleeper Washington to Birmingham, Aia., via Atlanta and Georgia Pacific railway, and Pullman Sleeper washington to Asheville and Hot Springs, N.C., via Salisbury. Also Washington to Augusta via Danville and Charlotte. sand Charlotte.

Trains on Washington and Ohio division leave Washington 9:00 a.m. daily except Sunday and 4:45 p.m. daily: arrive Round Hill 11:30 a.m. and 7:20 p.m.; returning leave Round Hill 6:00 a.m., daily and 12:20 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Washington 8:30 a.m. and 3:05 p.m.

Through trains from the south via Charlotte, Danville and Lynchburg arrive in Washington 7:03 a.m. and 7:10 p.m.; via East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchburg at 2:30 p.m. and 10:40 p.m.; via Chesapeake and Ohio route and Charlottsville at 2:48 p.m., and 7:10 p.m. and 7:03 a.m. Strasburg local at 10:47 a.m.

Lin.
Tickets, sleeping car reservation and information-furnished, and baggage checked at office, 1300 Fennsylvania are, and at Passenger station, Pennsylvania railroad, 6th and B sts.

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For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Paginan Vestibuled Cars at 10:500 s.m. daily;

Fast Line, 10:50 s.m. daily to Columbus and St. Louis, with Sieeping Cars from Pittsburg to Columbus, and Sieeping Cars Harrisburg t. Richmond. Ind.; daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sieeping Car Harrisburg, and Sieeping Cars Harrisburg, and Sieeping Cars Harrisburg, and Sieeping Cars Harrisburg, and Sieeping Cars Harrisburg to St. Louis, Chicago and Chicamati, and Dining Car Harrisburg to St. Louis, Chicago and Chicamati, and Dining Car Harrisburg to St. Louis, Chicago and St. Louis, Connecting daily at Harrisburg with through Sieepers for Louisville and Memphis. Pacific Express, 10:00 p.m. daily, for Pittsburg, and the West, with through Sieeper to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago.

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to Chicago.

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For Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falls daily, except unday, 8:10 a.m.

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For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira at 10:50 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

For Williamsport daily, 3:30 p.m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST, 7:20, 9:00, 11:00 and 11:40 a.m., 2:10, 3:20. 7:20, 9:00, 11:00 and 11:40 a.m., 2:10, 3:20, 4:10, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m. On Sunday, 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:10, 3:20, 4:10, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9:40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:00 p.m. daily with Dining Car.

daily with Dining Car.

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Accom. 6:00 p.m. daily.

For Boston without change, 3:20 p.m. every day.

For Brooklyn, N.Y., all through trains connect at

Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding

double terringe across New York City.

For Atlantic City, 11:40 a.m. week days, 11:20 p.m.

daily.

daily.

For Battimore, 6:35, 7:20, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:50, 11:00 and 11:40 a.m., 12:05, 2:10, 3:20, 3:30, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:40, 6:00, 7:40, 8:10, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m. On Sunday, 9:00, 9:05, 10:50, 11:40 a.m., 2:10, 3:20, 3:30, 4:00, 4:10, 6:00, 7:40, 8:10, 10:00 and 11:20 p.m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. daily, except Sunday. except Sunday. For Annapolis, 7:20, 9:00 a.m., 12:05 and 4:20 p.n. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:05 a.m., 4:1

dans, except Sunday. Sundays, 5:05 a.m., 4:10 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAIL-WAY-AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 18, 1889.

For Alexandria, 4:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:57 a.m., 12:04 noon, 2:05, 4:15, 4:25, 4:35, 4:35, 6:04, 8:02, 10:05 and 11:37 p.m. On Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45, 10:57 a.m., 2:30, 4:15, 6:04, 8:02 and 10:05 p.m.

Accommodation for Quantico, 7:45 a.m. and 4:55 p.m. week days.

For Inchinond and the South, 4:30, 10:57 a.m., and 4:15 p.m. daily. Accommodation 4:55 p.m. week days.

4:15 p.m. daily. Accommodation 4:55 p.m. week days.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 7:05, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, 11:07 a.m.; 1:20, 5:00, 5:10, 6:10, 7:05, 9:20, 10:32, 10:42 p.m. on Sunday at 9:10 and 11:07 a.m.; 2:00, 5:10, 6:10, 7:05, 9:20, 10:32 and 10:42 p.m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner or 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of bagsage to destination from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH.

General Manager.

[all General Manager. HAS. E. PUGH,
General Manager. [.al] Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Schedule in effect becember 29, 1889.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey
avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey
For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited
express daily 11:20 a.m., express 9:30 p.m.
For Chicrimati, 8t. Louis and Indianapolis, express
daily, 3:10 and 11:30 p.m.
For Pittsburg and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited
express daily 11:20 a.m. and express 8:40 p.m.
For Lexington and Local Stations 110:30 p.m.
For Lexington and Local Stations 110:30 p.m.
For Lexington and Local Stations 110:30 p.m.
For Luray, 8:40 p.m. daily,
For Battimore, week days, 4:00, 5:00, 6:40, 7:20,
8:30, 9:20, 9:45, 411:00, 12:00, 45 minutes; a.m.,
12:10, 2:00, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 12:00, 45 minutes; a.m.,
12:10, 2:00, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 7:10, 7:43, 9:00,
10:30 and 11:30 p.m.
For Way Stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5:00, 6:40, 8:30, a.m., 12:10, 3:25, 4:35, 0:20,
10:30 and 11:30 p.m.
For Way Stations between Washington, week days
11:30 p.m. Standary, 8:30 a.m., 12:10, 3:20, 4:10,
4:15, 5:00, 6:30, 6:20, 7:10, 7:30, 8:30, 8:35, 10:20,
10:25 and 11:30 p.m.
For Robert of Washington, week days
10:15 a.m.; 12:50, 12:00, 2:10, 4:15,
5:00, 6:20, 7:10, 7:30, 8:30, 8:35, 10:20,
10:25 and 11:00 p.m.
For Robert of Washington, week days
10:15 a.m.; 12:50 and 8:30, 8:30, 8:35, 10:20,
10:25 and 11:00 p.m.
For Robert of Washington and 4:25 p.m. Leave A.m.
For Rockville and 8:30 a.m., 12:10 and 4:25 p.m. Leave A.m.
For Rockville and Way Stations, 14:35 p.m.
For Boyds and intermediate points, 9:00 a.

m, 11:00, 5:35, 11:35 p.m.
For Boyds and intermediate points, 9:00 a.

m, 11:00, 5:35, 11:35 p.m.
For Boyds and intermediate points, 9:00 a.

m, 11:00, 5:35, 11:35 p.m.
For Boyds and intermediate points, 9:00 a.

Church train leaves Washington on Sundary at 1:10
p.m., stopping at all stations on Metropolitum Branch, 19:00 p.m.
Church train leaves Washington on Metropolitum Branch, 19:00 p.m.
Church train leaves Washington on Metropolitum Branch, 19:00 p.m.
Church trai for Boyus and the filter of th For Frederick, †6:45, †11:20 a.m., †3:10, †4:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:10 p.m.

For Hagerstown, †11:20 a.m. and †5:30 p. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago daily 11:45 a.m. and 4:05 p.m.; from Cincinnati and St. Louis daily 3:45 a.m. and 1.50 p.m.; from Pittsburg 7:10 a.m., 6:50 p.m. daily. p.m. daily.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA DIVISION.

For New York, Trenton, Newark and Elizabeth, N.

J., *4:00, †8:00, *9:20, *12:00 a.m., *2:30, *4:20 and

*10:30 p.m. Buffet parlor cars on all day traina

Sleepinc car on the 10:30 p.m., open at 9:00 p.m.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester,

*4:00, †8:00, *9:20, *12:00 a.m., *2:30, *4:20, *7:10

and *10:30 p.m.

For intermediate points between Baltimoreand Philadelphia, †5:30 and \$7:20 a.m., *12:00, †3:15 p.m.

Trains leave New York for Washington, *8:30,

†11:00 a.m., *2:00, *3:20, *5:00 p.m. and *12:15

night, Trains leave Philadelphis for Washington *4:40, *8:15, *11:10 a.m., *11:35, *4:40, *6:05, *7.40 p.m.
For Atlanta City *4:00 a.m. and *12:00 m. Sundays 4:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon.
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THE STAR has a very much LARGER and BETTER force of LOCAL RE-PORTERS and SPECIAL WRITERS than any other paper in Washington ever thought of employing, and ITS MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AND PRINTING FACILITIES ARE MORE THAN THREE TIMES AS POWER-FUL AND RAPID AS THOSE OF ANY OTHER WASHINGTON PAPER. It to therefore able to print each day a full report of every transaction of public inserest occurring in the District up to the very hour of going to press.

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The esteem in which THE STAR is held by the reading and advertising public is conclusively shown by the fig-

ures given below. In the first six months of each of the five years named the average daily cir-

culation of the paper was: In 1885......22,507 copied " 1886......24,382 " " 1887......25,702 " " 1888.....27,063 **"**

" 1889......30,241 · Equally significant is the showing in regard to the advertising patronage of the paper, which is the surest indication of its acknowledged value as a medium of publicity. The number of NEW AD-

VERTISEMENTS printed in the col-

umns of The Star during the first six

months of the years named was as fol-

In 1885......19,828 * 1887.....27,516 **4** 1888......27,866 **4 1889.....31,978**

These figures, showing constant and large increase in both departments of the paper's business, need no comment. They tell the story of public confidence and demonstrate in the plainest manner possible that THE STAR IS THE RE-COGNIZED CHANNEL OF THIS COM-

MUNITY FOR ALL BUSINESS COM-MUNICATIONS.